DAILY. Per Month.....

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and ue No. 10. Boulevard des Capucines

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Is Mr. Cannon Needed to Pull the Ticket Through in Illinois?

The admirers of the Speaker who are urging him for the second place on a Republican ticket headed by Mr. Roose-VELT present one, political argument which is striking enough to command general attention.

They say, in substance, that Illinois is a doubtful State, not a surely Republican State; that the Republican leaders there are contemplating the situation with some apprehensions, and that the great popularity which Mr. Cannon's homely philosophy and ironclad integrity have won for him at home, as well as throughout the Union, will be needed in Illinois next year to secure for Mr. ROOSEVELT the twenty-seven electoral votes of that State.

This may be, or may not be; but certain it is that at the last Presidential election where the issue was with Democracy, instead of Populism, the Democratic candidate carried Illinois by almost exactly thirty thousand plurality.

The year was 1892, the Republican who failed to carry Illinois was BENJAMIN HARRISON and the Democrat who won the electoral votes of that great State was the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, who wrote on Wednesday a letter, published last night in the Brooklyn Eagle, declaring his "unalterable and conclusive" determination never again to become the Democracy's nominee for President.

Mr. CLEVELAND, however; like the late SAM PATCH, has shown that some things can be done as well as others. He has shown that it is not impossible for a Democrat to carry, in a Presi- letter was written, and it is even possible dential year, not only Illinois, but also California, Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey, West Virginia and Wisconsin. to say nothing of New York.

Holding Up the Isle of Pines Treaty

So far as we are able to learn, the suspension of action upon the Isle of Pines treaty does not turn upon the issue of the alleged American ownership of the island, but upon the point of an inadequate protection accorded to American interests there by the conditions of its transfer from American to Cuban control.

It is claimed that, relying upon the semi-official assurances and opinions given them regarding American ownership, American investors made large purchases of land for development purposes. Tracts were advertised for sale as land which was and would remain American territory. The purchasers assert their ability to prove that statements were made to them and promises given by Gen. Wood, as Military land. Governor of Cuba, under which their i terests would be duly safeguarded. It are inhabited by a race of habitual thieves is now alleged that he failed utterly to and robbers, and that "no peace or order redeem those promises. THE SUN has can be maintained so long as these already shown, in its issue of Oct. 31, conditions exist." Nevertheless, under Gen. Wood's infraction, if not violation, BATES and KOBBÉ and DAVIS and their of the orders of the Secretary of War at subordinates entire peace has prevailed the time of the transfer of the Cuban for more than four years, friendship has Government. It is upon this ground existed between Americans and Sulus that the claimants can appear and stand with a reasonable question of the regularity of the proceedings.

It has never been officially asserted that the Isle of Pines belonged to the United States. Title to it was declared to be in suspense, and its political control was left for determination by treaty. The final process of such a treaty is now interrupted by the results of one of Gen. Wood's many official blunders. The Isle of Pines will undoubtedly go to Cuba, to whom it rightfully belongs.

If the rights of American property holders have been prejudiced by the blunders or by the incorrect statements of an American official their claims for redress are determinable in the courts.

Pennsylvania and the South.

The Hon. E. DE V. MORRELL, a Representative in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, has introduced in that body a bill designed to nullify the laws and ordinances in most of the Southern States compelling transportation companies to provide separate cars for negro passengers. The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any railroad company engaged as a common carrier in transporting passengers from one State to another to make any discrimination in the accommodation furnished to passengers from one State to another on account of race or color by the use of cars specially allotted to persons of certain races or colors or otherwise. Officers or employees of railroads violating the provisions of Mr. MORRELL's bill are to be punishable by a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment for two years.

Mr. MORRELL hails from the largest city of a State in which for long periods of time and at frequent intervals there has been open and notorious discrimination against great classes of the population. This discrimination has not been based upon the physical peculiarities of the persons who have suffered under its operation, but was because they neglected or refused to join secret and oathbound organizations in which some of their fellow citizens were banded together. The effect upon them has been more disastrous than the effect of Southern "Jim Crow car" laws has been upon the negroes. The men discriminated against in Pennsylvania have been murdered, assaulted, robbed and driven from their homes. Their women have been ostracized. stacked and insulted. Their children have been denied the facilities of the schools that the State supports. The

to them. In every way their lot is harder than that of the Southern darky compelled to ride in a car with others of his race and excluded from the car in which the whites ride.

If Mr. MORRELL wants to prevent discrimination against any class of his fellow men why does he not use his influence to extend the protection of the law to the great number of citizens of his own State from whom it is now withheld?

Major Scott ys. Major-Gen. Davis. An attempt is made to explain the occasion of the recent conflict in Jolo, by the publication of a personal letter written by Major HUGH L. SCOTT to Col. EDWARDS of the Insular Division. Major Scorr is a man of such known and tried standing in the army that under any ordinary circumstances his statements and opinions would be entitled to great weight. But in this case the circumstances are not ordinary. The letter was written on Sept. 23,

very soon after the arrival of Major

SCOTT at Jolo. He was a newcomer, making his first visit to a strange land, among a people with whose life, habits and characteristics he was totally unfamiliar. Yet he at once declares, in substance if not in words, that the policy pursued by his predecessors, who were also his superiors in rank, was mistaken. This is equivalent to saying that he, in a few days at most, had discovered that' which had not been known or understood by Major-Gen. JOHN C. BATES, by Brig.-Gen. Kobbé, by Col. Goodale, by Col. SWEET, and numerous other military officials of many months of service and experience in that district. He offers a distinct criticism upon the judgment and the information of Governor TAFT, who probably knows more about the Sulu Moros and the best method of dealing with them than it was possible for Major SCOTT to learn in the course of a week or two. We are not a little surprised at the publication, under any circumstances, of a signed letter in which a subordinate so directly and flagrantly criticises the wisdom and the policy of his superior officers.

Manifestly, the situation is in need of explanation, but Major Scorr's letter does not adequately explain it. Major-Gen. GEORGE W. DAVIS must have left Manila at about the time that Scott's that the letter and Gen. DAVIS came by the same steamer. Our Washington despatches of Nov. 25 contained the following:

Major-Gen. GEORGE W. DAVIS, retired, who mmanded the military forces in the southern slands of the Philippine archipelago, including the More country, and who later commanded the entire Division of the Philippines, arrived in Washington this morning. Gen. Davis has just returned o this country from the Philippines. He made a special study of the Moro country and the Moro people and has written several reports on these subjects.

and had a talk with Lieut. Gen. Young, Chief of Staff, at which the recent trouble in Jolo was discussed. When Gen. DAVIS left Manila there was no trouble in the Sulu Islands " He does not look for any serious disturbance in

the More country."

There is a well defined difference between the statements of Major Scott and Major-Gen. DAVIS. SCOTT, the newcomer, contradicts the opinions of Gen. DAVIS, the student of conditions in that hold there a great naval parade, we self. The orator looms above the island.

and no tales have come of disorder. Major Scott writes of "three years of American occupation." He does not even know how long we have been in that country.

If Scott is right in his statement that there are constant turmoils, murders and enslavements," what are we to think of the reports of his predecessors, his superiors in rank, in which these events have been suppressed or minimized? Does not the War Department, by publishing this letter for the purpose of sustaining Gen. Wood in his punishment of the people, utterly discredit, the re-ports which have been submitted hitherto by that Department?

It is impossible to read Major Scott's letter without sincere regret. Its publication was a mistake. It is impossible to avoid a suspicion that it was written with a view to its use at this particular time. But the statements of an uninformed man, written in all honesty, perhaps, cannot outweigh the testimony which comes from those who have made protracted study of Jolo affairs. It is a pity that an officer of unblemished reputation hitherto should be exposed in such extraordinary criticism of, his superiors, including Governor TAFT.

What Delays a Conflict Between

Russia and Japan? There is no confirmation of the report nese squadron had been ordered to intertheir way to Far Eastern waters. Ac- step aside in favor of Gen. REYES. cording to despatches from Tokio, the Mikado's advisers still expect a peaceful outcome of the prolonged negotiations

with the Czar's representative. Many observers believe that, at best, only a truce can be secured and that a French blood is no strong recommendapermanent peace is unattainable. It is tion to the affections of the Mexican impracticable to reach an agreement people. He is the representative of the with reference to Corea which shall be cientificos, the wealthy intellectual, the satisfactory to both the Russians and the Japanese. To Russia the acquisition of for which the people in general have no a naval station in Corea is indispensable | abiding affection. Peace in Mexico unfor two reasons: first, in order to pro- der LIMANTOUR would depend less upon vide for intercommunication between his abilities as an administrator than Vladivostok and Port Arthur, and, upon the patriotism of the people, and secondly, because only on the Corean their acquiescence in his establishment Peninsula can a harbor free from ice as their ruler. It is true that his elecduring the winter months be found. As | tion would be nominally the result of a we have formerly pointed out, the new | popular vote, but Mexican elections are port of Dalny, constructed at so much expense on the Liau-Tung Peninsula, has proved a grievous disappointment. No sooner was the breakwater finished than the water in the harbor froze. On would depend very much upon the atti-

consolations of religion have been defied the other hand, the Japanese would regard Russia's acquisition of a naval station in Corea as fatal to their prospect of expansion on the Asiatic mainland.

But, while a contest between the two Powers for ascendancy in Corea is ultimately inevitable, there are on both sides reasons for postponing the trial of strength. A great preponderance of naval force is indispensable to Russia if she would prevent the Japanese from landing troops in Corea and maintaining communications with them. The battleship and the armored cruiser to which we have referred as being already on their way to the Far East constitute only a detachment of the powerful reenforcement contemplated. Some doubt, moreover, has been lately cast on the truth of the assertion that the body of soldiers already assembled by Russia in Manchuria is more than adequate to cope with any army that Japan could, place on the Asiatic continent. According to a telegram from Pekin to the London Times, the number of troops reviewed at Port Arthur in October, a number which was asserted by Viceroy ALEXIEFF to be 76,000, did not really exceed 21,000.

From such official exaggeration it is an obvious deduction that the Russian authorities feel a good deal of uneasiness, in view of the relative completeness of Japan's preparations. If they are conscious of an unreadiness to fight, from a military as well as a naval point of view. they will, of course, protract negotiations as long as possible.

The truth about the situation Manchuria is unquestionably known to Japan, for the Intelligence Department of the Mikado's army is unexcelled. Why, then, do not the Japanese, it may be asked, since they know that eventually a conflict will be unavoidable, take time by the forelock, and attack Russia while she is unprepared? Because, at present, they lack the funds needed to sustain a struggle which, under any circumstances, would be likely to be a long one. It is understood that the efforts made to procure a loan in England have proved fruitless, partly by reason of the condition of the money market and partly because the British Government is inter- natural resources beyond the dreams of avariee. ested in deferring to the latest possible moment the occurence of a war in the Far East, into which it would probably be drawn, owing to the obligations imposed by the Anglo-Japanese treaty. There is ground for believing that the Foreign Office now regrets its acceptance of that convention. The cordiality of England's present relations with her French neighbor have naturally caused an unwillingness to become involved in complications that might bring about a collision with that neighbor's Russian ally. So Japan has been unable to secure the sinews of war in London, and, of course, she could not hope to obtain them in

The conclusion is that an early outbreak of hostilities between the rival claimants for Corea is improbable. Japan is too poor to play the aggressor Russia has not yet collected in the Far East the requisite number of ships and men, and, perhaps the chief reason of all. winter is coming on.

An Anglo-American Naval Reunion. Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT cables an editorial to his paper suggesting that inasmuch as a great British squadron is about to visit West Indian waters and should seize the occasion to send a like

naval force thither and have a grand

sham battle with the English ships. The idea is full of fascination, and the more one ponders it the more attractive | yellow mane, spotted with subdued colors it becomes. It would be a splendid of pale pink; and his ingenuous soul thing for the Jack tars of both nations. and it contemplates the only kind of a meeting on the high seas that we are likely ever to have with England.

The project has our enthusiastic approbation, and we would have the Commander-in-Chief of our army and navy take charge himself in person, but we would like his personal assurances that only blank charges would be used.

The Successor of Porfirio Diaz.

The desire of PORFIRIO DIAZ to retire from the activities of political life is of several years' standing. He would have withdrawn ere this had he been able to feel assured of continued peace under any successor who might have been chosen in his place. LIMANTOUR has been for several years the logical man for the succession, and so far as personal qualities and abilities are concerned, there is no doubt that he would prove an excellent man for President.

The fact that President DIAZ now seems to see his way clear to preliminary steps, at least, to the resignation of the authority which he has wielded so successfully in Mexico for a quarter of a century, indicates that certain very serious objections to the elevation of LIMANTOUR to the post of control in Mexican affairs have been overcome or in some way removed as disturbing factors in the political life of our southern neighbors. Until about two years ago matters were in wholly satisfactory train for the succession of LIMANTOUR to the Presidency, though probably only cabled from St. Petersburg that a Japa- for a single term. There were reasons why that should be given to him, but cept the two Russian war vessels which | there was also the understanding that | recently traversed the Suez Canal on he would at the close of his term of office

Señor LIMANTOUR'S ability is conceded, but he is not a man of the people. He is a Mexican by birth, but is of French parentage. The Maximilian episode is not yet forgotten in Mexico, and the cultured, the "silk stocking" element, not a little peculiar. They are not neces-

Peace and progress under LIMANTOUR

sarily an expression of the will of the

majority.

tude assumed by Gen. REYES and upon his ability to control his followers. The fact that DIAZ seems disposed to make a trial of LIMANTOUR'S abilities to control the situation indicates that he has come to some understanding with the Reyes faction. REYES is essentially the man of the people, the idol of the army. A word from him would precipitate revolution against a Limantour Government, and it is more than possible that Gen.

REYES would win. The break in the cordial understanding between LIMANTOUR® and REYES was most unfortunate for Mexico. It is to be hoped that DIAZ has been able to effect a truce, if not a peace.

Mr. Sulzer in Wonderland.

Nov. 19, 1903, will always be a memorable date in the annals of Congressional eloquence. Then the Hon. WILLIAM SULZER made his first great speech of the called session. The House of Representatives, the United States, the world awaited with emotion this high tide of oratory. What thoughts that breathe would the Manhattan Peerless put into words that burn!

Well, for one thing, the Committee on Rules is doomed:

"No other parliamentary body in the world would tolerate the gag-act proceedings of the three Republican members of the anomalous Committee on Rules. It is a disgrace to our manhood, an insult to our intelligence, an assault on our legislatve rights, a blow to parliamentary government, and a perversion of the Constitution. How much longer shall we submit to it? How much longer shall this triumvirate of tyranny [Mr. CANNON, Mr. DALZELL, Mr. GROSVENOR) continue? For one, am tired of it. I cry out against it, and say it must be stopped."

Mr. Sulzer orders it stopped. Can anybody doubt that this stop order will be obeyed? After gagging this gagger of our liber-

ties, Mr. SULZER took up the more agreeable task of relating his impressions of Cuba:

"Last spring, Mr. Chairman, 1 visited Cuba, and was greatly impressed by all I saw during my solourn there. It is a gental land of sunshine and shadow--a veritable wonderland--rich in · · · Her climate is ideal; her skies more beau tiful than Italy's; her days are everlasting summer's dreams; her air the most healthful in the world; her people generous, courteous and hospitable; her valleys the garden of the Lord; her landscape so beautiful no painter can picture it and no

Mr. Sulzer's own picture-poem is more than adequate:

"Cuba is the land of perpetual flowers, the Bo hemla of the dreamer, generous in tropical fruits, the home for the painter and the poet, the paradise of all the Islands of the sea-one long, harmonious, brilliant, indescribable mental melody " So glowing in the sea of wonder lies

this island paradise of Sulzerian speech, one long, harmonious, brilliant, indescribable melody. And now for the final and most splendid canto: "The climate so dreamy, and so salubrious; the

ndescribable beauty of the magnificent sceneryodoriferous forever and a day with enchanting and entrancing perfumes; her vast undeveloped resources; the richness of the soil; her quaint town and cities and villages resplendent in subdued colors of pale pink and lemon yellow and baby blue-remindful of the Orient."

This is more than the enthusiasm of a sentimental traveller who "will carry the island home in his pocket." In all this adorable canvas we feel that the painter reveals himself, the poet chants him-Even the magnificent scenery is less luban than Sulzerian "Yellow one baby blue"! We see our divine WILLIAM tossing back a quarter section of his peeps from his baby-blue eyes. The vellow and baby blue are remindful. not of the Orient, but of the SULZER.

Senator CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW has introduced a bill in the Senate revising and codifying the criminal and penal laws of he United States. The bill, if enacted would establish the Penal Code of the United States, consisting of fifteen chapters, with the offences against the person and property within the territorial and maritime urisdiction of the Federal Government divided into six sub-chapters. The value of such a code may be estimated by the fact that 542 lines, or about 5,500 words. are required to enumerate the acts and sections of acts to be repealed by it.

With 500 policemen and fifty detectives and Secret Service agents to protect President ROOSEVELT on his visit to New York city yesterday a crank nevertheless got near enough to kill him in an instant!

It is painful to see how ignorant of the priceless blessings of sociology some parts of Chicago are. Some earnest sociologists from the University of Wisconsin were investigating in Chicago the other day. Ireverent youths not only gibed them, but pelted them with fruit and vegetables past their prime. The person of an ambassador of sociology should be sacred. In this town he is regarded as a joy and a treasure. He gives a hundred times more pleasure to the "slums" by his innocent simplicity than he can derive information by walking on tiptoe through them.

A Question About Gen. Leonard Wood.

rise of a certain army officer to a very high command there is this to say: that he may be pos sessed of qualities which would fit him for the su-preme command should it come to him. If such be the case, then his elevation is founded upon good judgment, even though the expectations of a numerous body of men are thereby shattered. The atter have as their most potent argument or recmmendation their position of seniority. Many of them, in addition to this, enjoy reputations gained on the field of battle: yet this is nothing extraordinary in the career of a professional soldier. It is not denied that war records should contrast favorably with quasi-military achievement in the service: still, where great executive ability is detected in the performance of these quasi-military duties it is quite worthy of proportionate reward, and promotion in the service is the only form it

But how can the judgment of President Roose velt be other than purely speculative in the case of IRVING E. DOOR.

The Reading of the Bible.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Whether the tible is read as much as formerly or to so good a purpose, Judging by results, may be questionable, but one thing is certain: the Bible is not read anything like what it deserves to be, for aside from any uestion about its supernatural origin it is invalua-e as a handbook for the conduct of life. I was young and now I am old; and although

ot a Bible student I know enough of it to venture n opinion that no one can habitually read it withit being a better man for it. Only those who read the Bible diligently know how invaluable are its precepts, how full its instruc-tion in righteousness and all good works.

ROOSEVELT, PLATT AND ODELL. NEW POLICY AS TO THE MOROS. LEFT HER HOUSE TO HER CHURCH

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 .- President Roose velt returned to-night from New York, where he attended the funeral of James King Gracie. While in no sense should it be inferred that the President during this visit to New York discussed political affairs, it is nevertheless known here tonight that New York friends of his went over with him some of the events of the past few days and deliberated upon their possible effect on the future of the party in

It is apparent to the President's friends that a grievous error has been committed over the outcome of his consultations in the White House early in the week with Gov. Odell, Senator Platt and Chairman Dunn of the New York Republican State committee; moreover, that an unfortunate interpretation has been either designedly or hastily put upon those consultations, inasmuch as the most intimate friends of the President declare to-night that by no word, by no inferential remarks, by not even a nod or a wink did he give Gov. Odell authority to return to New York city and issue on Wednesday from the Republican Club an interview in which he practically proclaimed himself to be the Republican leader of the State of New York.

New York State.

Furthermore, the President's friends distinctly and emphatically proclaim that he said no word to Gov. Odell which would give either the Governor or his friends warrant to assume that the President has recognized Gov. Odell to be State leader over Senator Platt, or that Gov: Odell received authority from the President to return to New York and assume even tentative charge or authority over the Republican machinery in the city or State of New York. President Roosevelt has been familiar with the politics of New York State from 1880. He was a delegate at large to the Republican national convention of 1884, where Senator Thomas C. Platt and his friends in New York State defeated Chester A. Arthur for the Presidential nomination. Mr. Arthur was a Republican Vice-President who, like President Roosevelt, had gone to the Presidential chair by way of an assassin's bullet.

The murder of Garfield precipitated the Stalwart-Halfbreed war in New York State and the Republicans were so torn by dissensions that it was not until fourteen years after the war broke out that something like unity prevailed and the Republicans elected their candidate for Governor Levi P. Morton, the first Republican Governor since Alonzo B Cornell's day.

The President's friends, speaking fur ther of the Republican situation in New York State, point out that he, as a young man at the time the Stalwart-Halfbreed fight broke out, with youth's green memory for a sure and safe guide, could not have made the tactical political error credited to him-of deliberately pulling down Senator Platt, whose untiring efforts brought the party in New York State to such a plane of efficiency that Morton, Black, Roosevelt and Odell were elected Governors, and for ten years the party has been in supreme control in the Legislature at Albany.

No, positively asserted the President's friends, on account of his experience, if nothing more, he could not have made a single statement to Gov Odell which would warrant the Governor or his friends in assuming that the Governor had been clothed ours when the American Isthmian canal bewith full powers to be Republican master of Canal is ninety miles, but about two-thirds New York State. The President's friends are grieved beyond expression that any such interpretation has been put upon his conversations with the Governor.

The President, it is further averred, has been an Assemblyman from New York city, has been the Governor of the State. and both as Vice-President and President. since his sojourn in Washington, has measured his political sagacity with some of the clearest, the strongest, and also the most intricate political intellects in the nation. And then they said in conclusion:

"It was a poor estimate of the President's political acumen even to think for a moment \$5,000,000 that he could have perpetrated the political blunder credited to him of deliberately supplanting Platt with Odell on the eve of the Republican Presidential convention and of a Presidential election."

A Judicial Designation.

From the Brooklyn Eagle When Edgar M. Cullen sat in the Appellate ivision here, after the retirement of Mr. Justice Brown, he was the Chief Judge of the Appellate Division in reality, though another person received the title and sat in the middle. Endowment, learning and character are not affectable by positional circumstances of titular designation. After Judge Cullen was appointed to membership of the Court of Appeals, Willard Bartlett became the next Chief Judge in reality of the Appellate Division here, for the same reason applicable to Edgar M. Cullen, and Mr. Bartlett's intellectual and moral leadership, triply supported by character, learning and experience, is not and cannot be affected by the geographical incident of personal placement or by the official operation of Gubernatorial appointment Mr. Justice Bartlett is still, and will be still

the Chief Judge of the Appellate Division here

no matter what other man may sit in the middle. He could well have been recognized officially in that actuality of distinction by Governor Odell, who has designated Mr Justice Hirschberg to sit in the middle as the successor of him who now is, and who, until next Jan. 1, will be found there. The Gov-ernor, who should have designated Mr. Justice Bartlett, has designated Judge Hirschberg. The only conceivable reasons why he has done so are those of the politics and of the juniority of the gentleman whom he has desig-Politics should not play any part in nated. judicial designation, and juniority should not. But we would be unfair if we said that they have not played a part in the action of every Governor of New York State that we know of The merit of making himself an exception to that rule could have been attained by Governor Odell, but he has not chosen to avail himself of it.

Judge in fact, while Mr. Hirschberg will become the Chief Judge in name. Of Mr. Hirschberg's character, capacity and conscientiousness, as well as of his learning and of his dignity, there can be no question. Of Mr. Bartlett's at least equal possession and farlonger judicial exercise and vindication of those qualities, there can be no question. pointment of Mr. Hirschberg cannot be criticised on grounds of ability or of character, and it can only be "justified" on grounds of political favoritism and political action. This really makes the omission to designate Mr. Justice Bartlett more of an honor to him than geographic differentiation conferred on Mr. Hirschberg by the course which the Governo has thought well to take. The other considerations will find their proper place in this mater, without further suggestion to intelligent

Significant Letter From Major Scott Give ing His Views of Affairs in Jolo

From the Washington Evening Star. strong picture of the conditions that exist in the Jolo group of the Philippine archipelago is contained in the following letter from the Governor of that group to Col. Edwards, chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Department. The letter is made public as an explanation of the campaign ow being waged in the Jolo group.

"MY DEAR EDWARDS: You asked me to let you know something about the conditions here, and I have waited to find out what hey really are before writing. You may have noticed that I have been appointe lovernor of the Sulu archipelago, and I find that the condition is one of peace so long as the big Moro chiefs are allowed to have heir own way unreservedly-to rob and to steal and enslave

"The Sultan is a man of no power of his own, and must depend on the chiefs, who may or may not do what he wishes. They are all surrounded by gangs of rufflans who bery and by fining both sides in a case, irrespective of who may be guilty, the full amount f the ability to pay; and if the victim refuse

of the ability to pay; and if the victim refuses to pay he is enslaved. No peace or order can be maintained in these islands so long as these conditions exist. Movable property is always on the move without the desire of the owner. Men say they will not work and accumulate property which they will not be permitted to enjoy, and there are constant turmoils, murders and enslavements.

"The policy heretofore enforced from Manila has been to permit this to go on influenced only by moral suasion; no one is allowed to go beyond the outposts here without an armed guard, and it is even advisable to go about the streets here armed, on account of juramentados, one of whom got through the gate past a sentinel about four days ago with his arms, ran through the barrack yard, slashed a soldier across the back and fell dead on the main plaza and in front of the commissary office, shot through five times by a fusillade from our soldiers, which killed also a trumpeter who was getting ready for guard. This makes the sixth or seventh juramentado since last spring—one engineer

killed also a trumpeter who was getting ready for guard. This makes the sixth or seventh juramentado since last spring—one engineer soldier was chopped up last spring by one of them after he had seven Colt's .38 balls in him—he chopped off a leg and an arm at one stroke of his barong.

"All during the spring the garrison has practically been in a state of siege.

"When Capt. Elting's troop went out they surrounded it, brandishing their barongs and spears, and he had to come back because his orders were by no means to have a conflict. The Moros had five horses, stolen from the Government, and I got the last of them last week and brought in the man who had had him for the past four months. You will see by this the way pence has been kept heretofore and at what sacrifice.

"Now the Moro Province act contemplates changes—among others the abolishment of slavery, a very sore point with them. It contemplates trials of offenders by district courts, and these things will surely bring on conflicts in the enforcement which cannot be avoided, and if this is to be an American island an American should be able to travel on it without an armed escort after three vears' occupation. or an effort should be

island an American should be able to travel on it without an armed escort after three years' occupation, or an effort should be made to make it safe, and I think the time is now here, in Gen. Wood's estimation.

"We are very much cut off from you in the United States and very little news percolates this far, and that little long out of date, Spare a little of your valuable time and let me hear from you. Sincerely yours,

"Jolo, P. I., Sept. 23, 1903."

"H. L. Scott.

THE NINE SHIP CANALS.

Facts About the World's Chief Artificial Waterways, Their Cost and Traffic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The hip canals of the world are nine in number as follows: The Suez Canal. The Cronstadt and St. Petersburg Canal.
The Corinth Canal.
The Manchester Ship Canal.

The Kalser Wilhelm Canal. The Elbe and Trave Canal. The Welland Canal. The American Sault Ste. Marie Canal

The Canadian Sault Ste. Marie Canal The Suez Canal was begun in 1859 and com pleted in 1869. It was the conception of the nasterful brain of Ferdinand de Lesseps, and was carried to completion by him, amic the plaudits of the world. Memory recalls Beaconsfield, during the sessions leading to the Treaty of Berlin, by which coup Great Britain secured control of the canal and thereby of the "overland route" to India and the Far East. The advantage thus secured opens our minds to a vision of the advantage that will be comes a fact. The total length of the Suez of it is through shallow lakes. Its cost has been about \$100,000,000 (original estimate was \$95,000,000). The tonnage passing through it rose from 480 vessels of 654,915 gross in 1870, to 3,411 vessels of 13,609,237 gross tonnage in 1900. The shareholders are getting 10 per cent. dividends on \$100,000,000. The canal is electrically lighted over its entire length. The Cronstadt and St. Petersburg Canal was begun in 1877 and completed in 1890. It is of great strategic and commercial importance to Russia. It connects the Bay of Cronstadt, with its impregnable fortress, with of it is through shallow lakes. Its cost has

tance to Russia. It connects the Bay of Cronstadt, with its impregnable fortress, with St. Petersburg, an inland city. The length of this canal is six miles, and it cost \$10,000,000.
The Corinth Canal connects the Gulf of Corinth with the Gulf of Ægina. It reduces the distance from Adriatic ports by 175 miles, and from ports of the Mediterranean by 100 miles. Its length is about four miles. Part of it was cut through granite. It was begun in 1884 and completed in 1893, at an expense of \$5,000,000.

The Manchester Ship Canal is a very im-The Manchester Ship Canal is a very important waterway, joining the great city of Manchester, with its wealth of manufactures, to the shipping facilities of Liverpool and the River Mersey, opening to the Atlantic Ocean. The length is 35½ miles, with a rise from sealevel to Manchester of sixty feet. Four sets of locks of fifteen feet each are used. The cost of construction was \$75,000,000. In 1901 the canal revenue was \$3,105,940 and the working expenses \$2,416,335.

Though the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal was constructed largely for military and naval purposes, it is proving also of great value to gen-

Though the Kaiser Withelm Canal was constructed largely for military and naval purposes, it is proving also of great value to general mercantile traffic. It connects the Baltic and North seas, through Germany, with a length of sixty-one miles. Work was begun in 1887 and was completed in 1893 at a cost of \$40,000,000. The number of vessels passing through this canal in 1900 was 21,571, with a tonnage of 4,282,258, and the dues collected amounted to 2,133,155 marks.

With the value and work of the Welland and Sault Ste. Marie canals we are familiar. Far more tonnage passes through the latter than traverses even the Suez Canal.

Attention is directed to the exhaustive monograph on "World Canals," prepared and published some months ago by Mr. O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.

WALTER J. BALLARD.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 27.

Sorry He Wasn't Walloped.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. The idea may seem somewhat topsy-turvy, or, say, Gilbertlan but it occurs to me that the best way to settle thi "corporal punishment" question is to leave it to the boys themselves. It is by no means certain they would decide for its abolition, where it does Personally, although I had ten years' schooling

in England, I was never touched with the cane. I wish I had been. I would then have a rack full of the canes with which I had been chastised, and am sure my handwriting would not look as if a fly had crawled into the ink and over the paper, as it does now. The punishment of writing so many hundred Latin lines and also Greek with the accents, absolutely ruins one's chirography and I am certain never made me a better boy. Had I been vigorously caned-and I can't conceive why I always escaped-by this time I should probably be a millionaire; and had not the type-writing machine been invented I can't conceive how I could have made a living at all.

Never having seen a boy punished in this coun-ry. I am not entitled to an opinion on the subject, but the word "Spartan," so dear to my boyhood, seems to lose its full significance unless a youth has been well lathered and taken his punishment rather undergo a caning than sit in a school room on a sunny half holiday writing lines. That was the alternative in my day. Unfortunately, they always gave me the alternative They treated me negatively instead of subjectively, and insisted on giving me namby-pamby punishments when I

The battle of Waterloo may have been fought on the playing fields of Eton, and many a future battle may be in the course of being fought in the public schools here, though even in this simile you must take the peace body at The Hague into conderation, but you don't get such out of breakfast food as you do out of a rigid dis-

Be caned, is my advice. It hurts temporarily. but it improves in the long run. It raises bumps, but it levels. Wellington Scholar. NEW YORK, Nov. 26

Most of Miss Marcia Sherill's \$100,000

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Estate Goes to Charity. The will of Miss Marcia Sherill, who died recently, was filed for probate yesterday It was executed in 1899 and leaves to Wil liam Milne, cashier of the People's Bank. her executor, all her stock in that bank and in the Pacific Bank of this city, as a token of esteem and in return for his

many kindnesses Miss Sherill left few, if any, near relations, but a number of cousins and other distant relations. Few of them are remembered in the will The following charitable bequests are made: \$2,000 each to the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, the New York Bible and Common Prayerbook Society, St. Philip's Parish Home and the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen. St. John's Guild gets \$1,000 and the Sheltering Arms and St. Mar garet's Church, Staatsburgh, \$3,000 each For many years Miss Sherill was a par ishioner of St. Peter's Protestant Episco pal Church and to the church she bequeath her house, 343 West Twentieth street, w house, 343 West Twentieth street, wit its furnishings, with the request that part of the income be applied to various church

The residuary estate goes to St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Fernales. The estate is valued at about \$100,000.

MAY FORTIFY ALASKA ISLAND It Would Command Entrance by Sea to Port Simpson, B. C.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 .- On account of the recent acquisition by Canada of two islands near the southeastern boundary of Alaska, as recently laid down by the joint tribunal at London, the United States will eventually establish fortifications in the neighborhood. The islands which were conceded to Canada are Wales and Pearce In the immediate vicinity, however, are the islands of Sitklan and Kannaghunut. which were acquired by the United States All the islands are within at least two or three miles of Port Simpson, British Colum-bia, which has been selected as the terminus of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific Rail

way.
The fortifications which the War Depart ment will probably establish, either on Sitklan or Kannaghunut, will command absolutely the entrance by sea to Port Simpson and will offset any effort which Canada may make to fortify the place.

There is already a small garrison of caldiors estationed year. Tongar, which is soldiers stationed near Tongas, which is

at the head of the passage of that name separating the islands recently acquired separating the islands recently by the United States and those by Canada. Tongas is only a few mile-from Port Simpson.

TEACHERS' CONGRESS.

A Thousand Middle States Educators Meeting at Columbia. The seventeenth annual convention of

the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland began a two days session at Columbia University yesterday. Nearly 1,000 college professors and principals of high schools and secondary schools had registered up to last night. President Butler of Columbia welcomed

the visitors. Supt. William H. Maxwell of the city schools delivered an address on the elective system in secondary schools. Principals Harlan Updegraff of Baltimore and C. Joslin of New Brunswick, N. J., and Prof. Charles De Garmo of Cornell, spoke of

about what should be the length of the college course. Among those who expressed their opinions were President Schurman of Cornell and Taylor of Vassar. A reception was given for the visitors by President Butler and the faculty of Co-lumbia in the Brinckerhoff Theatre at Barnard College, last night. The main feature of the affair was the president's address by President Remsen of Johns

THE BAGGAGE SMASHER'S PLEA. Get Good Trunks, Not Too Large, and

They Won't Be Ruined in Handling TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you please allow me space for a few words in an umns a few days ago in regard to the "baggage smasher" from a "kicker" in Newark, N. J. This man, I judge from his talk, is one of the bandy legged, spectacled, pointed whiskered type who unfortunately infest all railroads and with whom all so called "baggage amashers" have to contend along with riences, day after day throughout the whole year, and especially during the boarding sea son. He is, I judge, of that class who has never known what it is to do a day's work of any description, but has, through som wealthy relative, received a fortune sufficient to carry him through life and which enables miserable to all he meets.

A person with even a limited amount of sense would have better judgment than to write such an article as was written by this man, if I may call him such.

I wish to say to him that I am speaking from many years experience in regard to this matter, and that if people who are starting on a railroad journey would use one grain of common sense or judgment they would have little or no complaint to make against the so called "baggage smasher." In the firs place, the majority of people in getting read; to go to the country or seashore for summer either "resurrect" from the garre some old trunk which has been in use for perhaps a hundred years, or hie themselves to some furnishing store and purchase for about \$2 or \$2.50 a so called trunk (but which

some furnishing store and purchase for about \$2 or \$2.50 a so called trunk (but which in reality is only one of the cheapest imitations) of box ear dimensions and proceed to fill it with all kinds of junk and wearing apparel they think they will need.

I would like him to have a chance to try to lift that trunk, for when it is "filled" (not packed) its weight will be from 200 to 250 pounds. Now then, people will dig up a piece of old clothes line or rope which has been in use about the same length of time as the old family trunk and cautiously wind it about the trunk (being afraid of its breaking if drawn too tight) and it is ready for its trip. The consequence is, in many instances, that the trunk has a dilapidated appearance when it reaches its destination, as the railroad companies as a rule furnish but one "bar gage smasher" at each station, and he ourse as a sandow to lift one of these trunks from the station platform.

If our Newark friend and others of his class will nurchase the ordinary size trunk, two of them if one is not large enough, instead of the box car, and bind it with a good strong rope or strap, they will have no cannot complain hereafter or wish the "bar gage smasher" dismissed from duty. To dismiss the baggagemen would cause out dear Newark kicker more inconvenience than he has ever experienced, and he would find things in a worse mix-up at his destination than he ever has before.

He would also admit, if he was at all familiar with the baggage business, that the baggage agent's or "smasher's" life is not the pleasantest in the world, taking into consideration the number of cranks of his type which they are obliged to contend with day by day. There is puch for our kicker from Newark to learn

est in the world, taking into consideration of number of cranks of his type which they is obliged to contend with day by day. There much for our kicker from Newark to lear and I would like to place him in char of a baggage room for one year, with no or to help him. I think he would realize at the definition of that time that there was somethingors to the business than simply "smashing". more to the business than simply "si baggage," and that he could not pick farmer that came along and place him baggage," and that he could not pick up an farmer that came along and place him in sur a responsible position as is the station but gage agent's, and that there are others who need or deserve even worse criticism that the "smasher." In all my experience I have never, to my recollection, seen a good, substantial trium, properly loaded or packed damaged in being removed from the bar gage car; but I will admit that I have in some cases seen the filmsy kind, which are loaded beyond their capacity, with the old piece of clothesline broken and with the same hings off that it had when it was "filled" before starting, unloaded at the station as carefully as could be, and the "horrid baggage moster censured for its being in such condition. Good good trunks (not too large), rope or strap the properly, and you will have no more cause to complain, for the baggage master is as much annoyed at a "paper handle" pulling losse is attempting to move the 250-pound "cristor" coop" as you are at its appearance. The property of the property of the property and you will have no more cause to complain, for the baggage master is as much annoyed at a "paper handle" pulling losse is attempting to move the 250-pound "cristor" coop" as you are at its appearance. The property of the property and the propert

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